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VOL. XV. ANTIGUA, TUESDAY, MRCH 17, 1829. No. 777.

REPORT

Of the Antigua Branch Association of the Incorporated Society for "The Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands,"—for the Year 1828.

PATRON,
His Excellency Sir Patrick Ross, K. M. G.
PRESIDENT,
The Honorable and Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Barbados and the Leeward Islands.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
His Honor the President and the Honorable the Members of his Majesty's Council.
The Hon. The Speaker of the House of Assembly.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Antigua.
TREASURER,
Robert Grant, Esquire.
SECRETARIES,
Reverend Robert Holberton, M. A.
Reverend Samuel A. Warner.

At a General Meeting of the Association, holden by Public Advertisement, at the Court House in St. John's, on the 6th March, 1829,
His Excellency Sir Patrick Ross in the Chair,
It was moved by Dr. Musgrave, and seconded by —— ——, That the Report of the Standing Committee be read.

The Report being read, it was

Moved by His Honor the Chief Justice, seconded by Dr. Musgrave,—That the Report now read be adopted as the Report of the Branch Association for the year 1828.

Moved by the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, seconded by Robert Grant, Esq.,—That the Editors of the different Newspapers of the Island be requested to insert the Report in their Journals at their earliest convenience.

Moved by the Rev. William W. Harman, seconded by the Rev. Alex. W. M'Nish,—That the regret of the Association be expressed to Robert Grant, Esq., at his unavoidable resignation of the office of Treasurer, and their thanks for his kind and active attention to the business of that office for nearly two years and a half.

Moved by the Venerable the Archdeacon, seconded by the Rev. J. I. Jones,—That Anthony Musgrave, Esq., M. D. be requested to accept the office of Treasurer.

Moved by the Hon. Robert Horsford, seconded by the Rev. William W. Harman,—That the appointment by the Standing Committee of the Rev. Robert Holberton to be Joint Secretary, be confirmed.

Moved by Robert Grant, Esq., seconded by the Rev. James Curtin,—That a Collection be made at the present meeting in aid of the funds of the Association, which are so much depressed.

Moved by the Venerable the Archdeacon, seconded by His Honor the Chief Justice,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Excellency Sir Patrick Ross for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion.

REPORT.

In presenting to the General Meeting their Second Annual Report, the Committee of the Antigua "Branch Association" have first to communicate the following particulars in connexion with their own more immediate proceedings.

In their last Report (for the year 1827), it was stated, that the funds of the Association were appropriated chiefly to the payment of teachers on Estates, whose "province it should be to carry on the work of instruction, during the absence of the Catechist, at such time as should be approved of by the master, and be most convenient for the people to attend." The number of teachers thus employed in 1828 was 20; viz. in St. John's Parish 6; in St. Mary's, 3; in St. Peter's, 3; in St. Philip's, 4; in St. George's, 3.

An engagement was also entered into, commencing from October 1, 1827, to defray the annual rent (60*l.* Currency) of a house at English-Harbour, appropriated as a School-house, and in which, with the Bishop's sanction, divine service is performed every Sunday afternoon. This latter object, in consequence of the failure of their funds, the Committee were, in April last, obliged to abandon; and the rent in question, together with other expenses connected with the house, has since been provided for from other sources, as will be seen by the statement affixed to the Report.

The payment of subordinate Teachers being that channel of usefulness which the Association had more especially selected as the one in which it could best contribute, under existing circumstances, to the furtherance of the benevolent designs of the Parent Society, was still persevered in, though not without much embarrassment, and the necessity of suffering the small gratuities promised to the Teachers to be for a considerable time in arrear. To prevent the recurrence of these difficulties, the Committee, at their quarterly meeting in October, were under the necessity of passing the following resolution:—"That the present system "respecting the payment of subordinate Teachers "on Estates be continued until the next quarterly "meeting; and that then a new system be adopted, in order to avoid the pecuniary difficulties "under which the Association is at present labouring; and that the claims of the subordinate "Teachers on the Association be considered to "expire on the day of the next quarterly meeting."

In furtherance of these views, at their next meeting in January 1829, the Committee passed the following resolution:—"That in future, the "funds (after the payment of the above arrears, "and providing for any permanent claims upon the "Association), be divided at each quarterly meeting amongst the ministers of the different parishes in the following proportion; namely, two-sevenths of the whole amount to St. John's, "and one-seventh to each of the other Parishes; "and that an account of the expenditure of the "same be laid before the Committee at its next "quarterly meeting."

In this way it is hoped that the Branch Association will still continue to be instrumental in providing "subordinate Teachers" where they may be required. The discontinuance of their services would be a matter of great regret, as their humble exertions have been found to be very useful, and for the most part absolutely necessary to procure satisfactory attendance at the Sunday Schools, or to give effect to the periodical but unavoidably infrequent visits of the Catechist. Without some such instruction given constantly to the negro-children, at convenient hours, by a person resident amongst them, it is vain to expect that they should learn either to read the sacred volume, or to commit faithfully to memory the Catechism of the Church, and other useful compendiums of instruction in their religious and moral duties.

The interruption of this system would be the more to be lamented, had not several gentlemen, possessing or conducting Estates, kindly taken upon themselves to pay subordinate Teachers on their properties; whilst others have gone still further, and established regular *Plantation Schools*, where the young children are taught throughout the day, and the elder at such times as they can conveniently be spared. Some of these Schools have indeed existed for years.

This adoption of methods of domestic instruction, (which is daily becoming more general,) is a considerable consolation to the Committee, for the check which they have themselves received through the temporary failure of their resources. Still they cannot but hope that when the Public is in possession of the facts already stated, and others connected with them, which will be noticed in the communications from the Clergymen of the different Parishes, the Branch Association will meet again with the same liberal support which it experienced at first, and be enabled to resume its part in the work of religious instruction with still greater effect than before, whether in paying subordinate Teachers, or in promoting Sunday Schools, or in forwarding the measures which the Parent Society is so liberally pursuing in this Island, for affording religious instruction, agreeably to its Charter, to the Slaves and Free-coloured poor.

It will be seen, from the Treasurer's account, that one or two items of expense connected with the Schools of the Parent Society, have been authorised by the Committee; amongst which is the rent of a temporary residence for Mrs. Dowrich and her daughter, who were sent down by the Bishop in March 1828 to conduct the Girls' School. At the same time, it must be confessed that this payment, being at the rate of £32 8s. currency per annum, is not made without increasing proportionably the difficulties already alluded to.

The communications obligingly made by the Ministers of the several Parishes on the subject of Parochial instruction during the year 1828, are as follows:—

From the Parish of St. John, the Rev. William W. Harman, Curate, in the absence of the Rector (the Rev. Robert Holberton), writes to the following effect:—The first objects that call for notice in the Parish of St. John, as connected with the Education and Religious Instruction of the Negroes and Free-coloured poor, are the Schools in the Town supported by the Parent Society.

The remodelling of these Schools in 1827, upon the National System of Education, was noticed in the last Report of the Branch Association. Since that time the Schools have continued to increase and to improve. The numbers then were as follows:—

	Free.	Slaves.	Total.
In the Boys' School	93	60	153
In the Girls' School	40	12	52
	133	72	205

At the close of 1828 the numbers were as follows:

	Free.	Slaves.	Total.
In the Boys' School	163	42	205
In the Girls' School	70	28	98
	233	70	303

Making a total increase in the Free Children of 100, with a decrease of 2 among the Slaves. Of the Free, several are the children of liberated Africans.—The Sunday School in St. John's continues to be conducted by Mr. Mercer, at the Society's School-room; but the attendance is much diminished from what it was at first. The average number is about 70, almost entirely Slaves; about one-third of whom are adults. The instruction given them consists mainly in teaching them to read the Scriptures, and to commit the Church Catechism and passages of Scripture to memory.

One great obstacle to regular attendance at the Day Schools was found to exist in the inability of the parents to afford their children sufficient clothing. But this difficulty has been in a great measure obviated if not entirely removed by "The Society for aiding the Education of Poor Children," established in September, 1827. From the liberal exertions of this Society, in furnishing the children with a regular School-dress, it is expected that both the attendance will be more regular, and their appearance at that of comfort and respectability.

The instruction given on Estates is, as far as practicable, the National System. Two Catechists are employed in this Parish; one paid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the other by the Church Missionary Society. Under these Catechists there are subordinate Teachers, selected, on those Estates where there is a greater need of them, from among the most advanced and orderly negroes.

The Branch Association agreed to pay seven such Teachers for this Parish; but upon a late investigation of the funds of this Society, it caused a deep regret to all interested in the extension of religion, to find that from want of means the Society have unavoidably been restricted in their liberality. The great source now left is to try and obtain the support of the subordinate Teachers from the Proprietors themselves, or their representatives.—Wherever application has been made to this effect, it has been complied with; and this circumstance cannot fail to reflect great credit on those who have undertaken, during the depressed state of the Society's funds, to lend an aiding hand in the payment of the Teachers on their respective Estates. At present there are only three Estates in this Parish where subordinate Teachers are thus paid; but the ready compliance of these, leads to the hope of an increase in their number. An example once set may be followed by many. There is one Estate in this Parish, besides the three just mentioned, on which there is a White School-mistress, paid by the Estate, with an elderly Negro man belonging to the property, whose sole occupation is that of an assistant in the School. A School-room is also appropriated, and every encouragement given to the instruction of the Negroes thereon.

Mrs. Cable, a very respectable Coloured person, also keeps a School for the instruction of Slaves. The School is supported by the Church Missionary Society. From Mrs. Cable's last Report, the number attending her School was 187, from twelve different Estates in the immediate neighbourhood. The instruction given is that of committing the Church Catechism, and passages of Scripture, to memory, as well as in reading.

From the Catechetical Reports which are made weekly to the Clergyman of the Parish, the progress generally is satisfactory; but if under the present restricted means of diffusing the knowledge of the Scriptures, satisfaction is still given, what happy consequences might not be anticipated, and doubtless realized, under God's blessing, were it possible to place a subordinate Teacher on each Estate in this Parish.

During the Crop, there is of necessity a very great difficulty in the way of instruction from the Catechists, owing to the uncertain hours of attendance, and the few, if any, that can be spared from the duties of the Estates; the youngest even, at that period being in requisition. The instruction afforded at the Sunday School, and the labours of the subordinate Teachers resident on the properties, do in some degree check retrogression. The well disposed Negroes seem to take great delight in being instructed.

Whatever good effects, however, may attend the instruction during the week and on the Sabbath, they are doubtless in a great measure counteracted by the existence of the Sunday Market.

An examination of the Schools in St. John's took place in the Christmas week, at which His Excellency the Governor and Lady Ross, together with the Venerable the Archdeacon, and many other persons of distinction and respectability, were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress made by the children since their last examination.

In the same week an examination of children from several Estates under Catechetical instruction in this Parish, also took place in the Church after Morning Prayers. The children, accompanied by their respective Teachers, were examined by the Venerable Archdeacon, and acquitted themselves very creditably. Many of them, of all ages, read correctly, and with great fluency, in the Testament. Rewards were afterwards distributed.

With respect to the attendance at Church, it is most gratifying to say that it is regular and numerous, and were it not for the existence of the Sunday Market, the prospect, in this point of view, would be fair and encouraging. Marriages among Slaves are by no means so frequent as could be wished. During the year 1828 there have been only two in this Parish duly solemnized after the publication of banns.

From the Parish of St. Mary, the Rev. James Curtin, Rector, writes as follows:—Out of 25 Estates in this Parish, there are 12 under religious instruction by the Catechist, on which there are 26 adults and 402 children, who attend when he visits the said Estates between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock at noon, about once a fortnight.

The greater part of the above Slaves can repeat the Church Catechism, and many are learning to read.

From a tedious indisposition brought on (as the Faculty state) by a long residence in this climate, and by fatigue in visiting the above and different other Plantations in this Parish, for some years preceding the year 1828, it was not practicable for me to continue my visits for the last year to the Plantations. I have seen this year about 30 Slave-children usually attend a Sunday School kept by the Catechist and his wife at the Valley Chapel of Ease. For a part of the year there were four subordinate Teachers, but their number is since reduced.

Many of the Slaves in this Parish can read, and several have received Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books, beside other Religious Books, gratuitously from myself; but I regret to state that they do not frequent the Parish Church and Chapel of Ease as regularly as I could wish. Their best attendance, it is true, is at this last place of Divine Worship, and I am not without hopes that if a younger, and of course a more active Minister, could be had to assist me, and particularly if the St. John's Sunday Market could be abolished, the attendance at Church, and the religious and moral improvement of the Slaves, would be more progressive. In the year 1828, I had married one Slave-couple, baptized 42 Slaves, and buried 18 Slaves.

From the Parish of St. Paul the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, in the absence of the Rector (the Rev. T. F. Horsford), writes as follows:—In this Parish are 14 Plantations, 13 of which are regularly attended once a fortnight by a Catechist paid by the Church Missionary Society, who instructs the children and as many of the adults as attend, in the Church Catechism, and, when time will permit, in reading. On [illegible] Estates the work of instruction is carried on [illegible], in the absence of the Catechist, by some of the better disposed Negroes.

I believe that the usefulness of the Catechist would be considerably increased if he could procure a subordinate Teacher on each Estate. This I fear cannot generally be done, unless some remuneration be made to persons, who would then be induced to undertake the office.

I have, with the assistance of the Catechist, opened a Sunday School for the instruction of the Slaves. For the first two or three Sundays the attempt promised success, being attended by upwards of 40 children and grown persons. It has since dwindled away to the small number of 7 children and 4 adults.

The English Harbour Parochial School is progressive in improvement. There are at present 93 on the list—57 Boys and 36 Girls; of these 33 are Slaves; the daily average attendance is 76. The evil of irregular attendance, in consequence of the poverty of some of the Parents not enabling them to give their children clothes, it is hoped will soon be obviated, by the liberality of a Clothing Society established in October last, and which has already commenced its charitable operations.

The number of children regularly attending the Church is upwards of 60; and it is truly gratifying to see the readiness with which they join in the service. After the Morning Service they are usually catechised in the Church.

The number of baptisms, burials, and marriages, that have taken place in this Parish, during the last year, is as follows:—

	Free Coloured.	Slaves.
Baptisms	16	47
Burials	26	16
Marriages	5	0

The only way that I have been able to account for this, is from the confession of many of the negroes, that they consider the nature of the obligation to be inviolable when they are married by the Clergyman of the Established Church. I have thought it my duty to mention this circumstance, as I conceive the morals of the Slaves to be much affected by it.

From the Parish of St. Peter, the Rev. A. W. M'Nish, A. B., Rector, writes as follows:—The negroes attending the Sunday School at the Parish Church since the appointment of Mr. John Nibbs Garland, to whom much merit is due for his unremitting attention, and for his regular attendance at the Church on every returning Sabbath, have very much improved. The total number of Adults and Children on the list, as appears by Mr. G.'s quarterly report, up to the 31st Dec. 1828, is upwards of 600. It is much to be regretted that of this number the weekly attendance, at the highest, does not exceed 200. The average number of the Sunday School is from 60 to 100.

Were the funds of the Branch Association greater than they are, there is not the least shadow of doubt that the attendance at the Sunday School would be greater, and the progress in religious instruction would be more satisfactory.

The want of subordinate Teachers is much to be deplored, for without them very little can be done. "Subordinate teachers," says Mr. Garland in his note accompanying his last report, "on Estates are indispensably necessary to render the labours of the Catechist at all successful, inasmuch as they assemble the children during leisure hours, and follow up the plan of instruction laid down by the Catechist, and also assemble them for divine service on the Sabbath. A want of such persons can be the only reason assigned for the falling off which has lately taken place at the Sunday School at St. Peter's."

At the suggestion of the Venerable the Archdeacon, the national system has been introduced, and one of the teachers has visited the National School in St. John's, for the purpose of being instructed by Mr. Mercer, the master. Fifteen Estates are under religious instruction, exclusive of the property of the Rev. N. Gilbert, by whom divine service and religious instruction are given not only to his own negroes, but also to as many as wish to attend the chapel situated on his

property. There are also two other Estates known to me on which subordinate teachers are paid by the resident masters.

The children of one or two Estates, not named as visited by Mr. GARLAND, attend on such as are, and no doubt were there more subordinate teachers Mr. G.'s next report would be more satisfactory. By such assistance the children would be more easily and more regularly collected for the great object in view, and to the want of such is to be attributed the omission of such Estates in the last quarterly report.

There have been no marriages solemnized between either slaves or free persons of colour.

The number of baptisms for the last year is 106, an increase of 20 since 1827, that of burials, 19.

Burials according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, would be more frequent, were there grounds allotted for that purpose on every Estate: the want of such compels the Rector to be under the painful necessity of not complying with the wishes of the friends and relatives of the deceased, whom they, from the want of proper and regular places of interment, bury among the negro houses. On such properties where such allotments are, the Minister always attends, and such Negroes as die in the town of Parham, are interred in the burial ground on the Glebe.

From the Parish of St. George the Rev'd. S. A. Warner, Rector, writes as follows:—In affording a sketch of the state of Religious Instruction and Education amongst the Slaves in the Parish of St. George, I cannot but express my deep regret at not being able to give so favourable an account as was in my power to have done about fifteen months ago: the period at which I was deprived of the valuable assistance of my Catechist Mr. J. C. Collins; whose exertions in the discharge of the several branches of his duty were every thing I could wish.

During the time that gentleman was with me, we generally had from 100 to 180 slave children to Catechise between the services, whose progress was such as to give very great satisfaction. Since Mr. Collins's departure, the number of children has gradually decreased, so that at present there are seldom so many as 20 who attend. This discouraging change, I am perfectly convinced, has been occasioned by my having been without a Catechist since the time above alluded to, whose constant attention is absolutely necessary to give any thing like a proper effect to the exertions of the subordinate teachers; whose authority of itself, is far from being sufficient to convey to their endeavours that respectability with which it is very desirable that they should be accompanied.

This state of things has been rendered more unfortunate by my protracted ill health, which has prevented me from making those occasional visits to the different Estates, which would make up, in some small degree for the want of a Catechist. I am, however, getting much better, and hope it will not be very long before it will be in my power to resume the full discharge of my duties. With respect to the Adults, I am happy in being able to give a more satisfactory account. They form by far the majority of my congregation, and are gradually increasing in number; they join very generally in the responses of a Sunday; and their behaviour during the time of Divine Service is such as to encourage a hope that their minds are impressed with a due sense of the solemnity and importance of the duties they are there engaged in. The number of communicants is also gradually on the increase; we have generally about 70 at Church, and 10 or 12 sick and infirm who have it administered to them privately.

There have been no Marriages amongst the Slaves in this parish.

From the Parish of St. Philip the Rev'd J. I. JONES Rector, writes as follows:—The Lord Bishop having transferred Mr. JOHN GARLAND, one of the Catechists, in April last to the adjoining parish of St. Peter, only 15 of the Estates in this parish are under the instruction of the other Catechist, who in consequence of his visits being confined, except on 3 Estates, to the period between the hours of 12 and 2, cannot attend more than 2 on the same day. The Children, and such Adults as please to devote their leisure-time at noon to that purpose, are then instructed by him in the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Commandments, the Catechism, or spelling, according to their progress. Prayers and one of Harte's Lectures are also read when a sufficient number is present. The highest number of both ages stated in his reports as having attended him at any one time, does not reach 40; nor is he able to devote more than 50 minutes to their instruction at each place.

It is a subject of great thankfulness to me to be able to state, that the system of giving DAILY DOMESTIC INSTRUCTION to the children by Teachers appointed and paid by the Master, has been commenced within the last quarter, on four Estates. From two of these the little ones are brought to Church or Chapel every Sunday. Whenever I have had time, I have catechised them, and their progress, as far as it has yet gone, is very satisfactory. One Estate not under the care of the Catechist has been visited by me twice or thrice a week, except when I have been prevented by some unavoidable interruption, for the purpose of instructing the young during the time of the Proprietor, who has kindly promised to reward a subordinate Teacher whenever one shall be appointed. A similar promise has been made by another Proprietor to a principal Slave on his Estate. who has for some time past been very creditably and successfully engaged in teaching the younger negroes. On one of the 4 Estates above alluded to, on which the Teachers are remunerated by the Master, I have twice, during the last month, lectured the Negroes of all ages, in time allowed by the proprietor for that purpose. and have been invited by him to repeat my visit weekly. Indeed the countenance and encouragement afforded me by this Gentleman have been most gratifying;—benches have been provided in a convenient house which is used only as a School-room and a place of worship; and he has given his personal attendance on both occasions. The congregation joined me in the confession and other parts of the Service, and was serious and attentive during the Lecture. Several of the people afterwards expressed their thanks to me.

Previously to my coming to this Island in February, the Church Missionary Sty's School in this Parish had been closed, but it since been re-opened.

The Saturday-afternoon School, the Belfast Chapel-of-Ease, continues to be aided by the children from three neighbouring estates. The number of pupils has fluctuated from over 70 to below 30.

The congregation has increased both at the Church and Chapel, but I have to express my sincere regret, that from the nature of my Sunday duty at two places of worship, distant four miles from each other, it has not been in my power to effect the establishment of a Sunday-School—neither my Catechist, who is also Parish-Clerk, nor myself, having the time to attend it. I cannot, however, help indulging the hope, that after the completion of the new Church, I shall be able to accomplish this desirable object.

The number of baptisms of Slaves and Free coloured persons, for 1828, amounts to 5.

No marriage of Slaves.

In *Barbuda* there is no resident Clergyman. A Catechist (Mr. THOMAS CROOT), paid by the Parent Society, resides there; who keeps a daily School for the children, and reads prayers, with a plain lecture, on Sundays and on Wednesday evenings, for the benefit of the people generally.

The attendance of the people in the evenings is very satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe. that Mr. CROOT's residence among them has been highly beneficial, in keeping up and improving their sense of religion and moral duty.

Many of them, both old and young, have been taught by him to read the Scriptures.

Barbuda is occasionally visited by the Archdeacon, or some other Clergyman, from Antigua.

The population of the Island, amounting to less than 500, consists wholly of Slaves, with the exception of the Manager, Overseers, and Catechist.

From the above statements, the work of religious instruction, amongst the poor and labouring classes, seems to be gaining ground gradually, but, it is hoped, permanently, both in Schools and on Estates. The improved attendance at public worship is a most favourable indication, as is also the increased attention on the part of masters, to the domestic instruction of their Slaves. The example has been set in almost every Parish, and will soon, it is hoped, be generally followed. It is by commencing with the children, that effectual good may, under the Divine blessing, be expected to be done.

If instructed in his early years in the principles of his faith and duty, and taught to read the Scriptures, the most industrious labourer will, under the Divine grace, be able afterwards at his leisure hours and on the Lord's day of rest, to keep up and advance his religious knowledge, so as to live like a Christian and benefit by the ministrance of his Minister; all which it is unreasonable and unscriptural to expect from those who are suffered to grow up in heathen ignorance.

With respect to the observance of Marriage and of the Lord's Day, points so important to the piety and virtue of every population, the feeling amongst the Slaves and Free-coloured poor seems to be gradually improving. But its progress is much slower and its effects much less decided than could be wished. It is however to be hoped, that as the knowledge of the Divine will is more extensively diffused, domestic virtue and sound piety will proportionably increase.

In conclusion, the Committee trust that the liberality of a Christian public will not suffer the Association to be any longer crippled, for want of pecuniary means, in its endeavours to co-operate with the Parent Society in promoting the effectual instruction of the poor and labouring classes in our common faith.

During the year 1828 the Parent Society has expended in Antigua upwards of 400l. Sterling in stipends of Schoolmasters and Catechists, besides the cost of reparing and enlarging its Schools. During the same period the receipts of the Branch Association have not exceeded 200l. Sterling. The bare statement of this fact is sufficient to excite greater forwardness in this good work, if it be only to prove that we who reside on the spot are equally anxious with those who are more remote, to advance the religious welfare of our poor and labouring classes, who naturally look up to their superiors in society to communicate to them the blessing of Christian knowledge, and to assist them in becoming better acquainted with that Salvation, which was intended by its merciful Author to be made known equally to the Jew and the Gentile, the Greek and the Barbarian, the wise and the unwise, the Free and the Slave.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Antigua Branch Association, &c.
In account with R. Grant, Esq., Treasurer, for the year 1828.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hand, 1st Jan. 1828	12	17	6
Amount of subscriptions and arrears of do.	77	10	0
Ditto of donations.....ditto.....do.	15	0	0
Collection at St. Paul's Church	6	6	3
	£111	13	9

PAYMENTS.

Paid subordinate teachers	75	12	0
Do. half-year's rent of school-room at English Harbor	30	0	0
Do. nine months' rent of a house for Mrs. Dowrich (School-mistress)	24	6	0
Do. sundries, use of Society's school-rooms in St. John's	0	18	0
Balance in the Treasurer's hand, 1st Jan. 1829	20	17	9
	£151	13	9

Account of Contributions received and expended by the Reverend Archdeacon Parry, for the English-Harbour Parochial Charity School:—

RECEIPTS.

1828, Aug. 27. Donation from the Antigua Repository	30	0	0
September 2. Donation from His Excellency the Governor	9	0	0
Do. Lady Ross	5	8	0
Do. Reverend Nathaniel Gilbert	5	8	0
Do. Mrs. Gilbert	5	8	0
Do. Archdeacon and Mrs. Parry	9	0	0
September 29. Donation from Mr. Brooks, English-Harbour,	8	6	0
	£72	10	0

PAYMENTS.

1828, July 23. Mr. Cole, one quarter's rent of school-house, due 30th June	15	0	0
September 30. Mr. Cole, one quarter's rent school-house, due this day	15	0	0
Sundry small improvements in school-rooms	2	8	0
1829, Jan. 1. Balance in hand	40	2	0
	£72	10	0

*** Previous to the dissolution of the Meeting, which was not as numerously attended as was expected, a collection was made, amounting to 54l. 8s.

List of Benefactors and Subscribers to the Antigua Branch Association, &c.

	Benefactions.	Ann.	Sub.
His Excellency Major Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, K.M.G.	20 0 0	5	0 0
Lady Ross	0 0 0	5	0 0
Miss Ross	0 0 0	2	0 0
Agassiz, Rev. Robert B.A.	5 0 0	0	0 0
Allan, John Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Auchinleck, Samuel Esq.	0 0 0	2	0 0
Barnard, C. J. Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Betts, George Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Byam, Hon. W.	5 0 0	2	0 0
Clarke, George Esq.	0 0 0	2	0 0
*Collins, J. Esq. (pays teacher on Estate).			
Coull, Hon. T.	5 0 0	2	5 0
Curtin, Rev. J.	5 0 0	5	0 0
Daniell, Hon. M. H.	5 0 0	2	0 0
Eldridge, Richard B. Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Garland, R. Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Gilbert, Rev. N. M. A.	9 0 0	4	10 0
Gilchrist, W. Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Grant, Robert Esq.	5 0 0	2	5 0
Harman, Rev. W. W.	0 0 0	2	0 0
Holberton, Rev. Robert M. A.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Horsford, Hon. P. (Chief Just.)	5 0 0	2	0 0
Horsford, Hon. R. (Sol. Gen.)	0 0 0	2	5 0
Horsford, Rev. T. F.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Jarvis, Hon. B. E.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Jones, Francis Esq.	5 0 0	0	0 0
Jones, Rev. J. I.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Jones, W. R. Esq.	2 5 0	0	0 0
M'Nish, Rev. A. W. A.B.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Nanton, R. L. Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Nanton, Hon. R. W.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Nugent, Hon. N. (the Speaker)	5 0 0	2	0 0
Parry, Rev. T. M. A. (Archdeacon)	11 5 0	4	10 0
Warner, Hon. S	0 0 0	2	5 0
Warner, Rev. S. A.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Wilkinson, Rev. J. B.	0 0 0	2	5 0
Wood, J. A. Esq.	0 0 0	2	5 0
*Wood, W. H. Esq. (pays teacher on Estate.)			

* Previously Subscribers.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 17, 1829.

The arrival of Barbados Papers late last week has afforded us some news from Europe a few days later than was received by the Packet. Under the head of London, the 24th January, we find that the Duke of Northumberland had been positively appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and was to kiss hands the following week.—That a conspiracy for the overthrow of Don Miguel's government, had been got up in Lisbon, but unhappily detected when the plan was nearly ripe for execution.—That the Greeks had captured the Fort [illegible] of 800 Albanians, and were successfully driving the enemy before them in every encounter.—These are the only articles of any interest embraced in these papers.

The great length of the Report of the Branch Association, which will be seen in this day's paper, has prevented us from giving insertion to another article which we noticed last week. The Report of this Institution gives a most clear and ample detail of the assiduous and cheerful exertions now making in this colony in the great work of moral and religious improvement among the uneducated classes of its inhabitants; and although it is to be lamented that the funds hitherto raised have not at all been commensurate with the extensive operations contemplated by the plan of instruction, yet the prospect is far from being gloomy. The harvest is indeed great, and we are convinced that it will not be long ere the laudable example afforded by a few Proprietors, in furnishing additional teachers at their own expence, will be followed by every other throughout the country. The substantial benefits to be derived to the interests of every landed Proprietor, by having an enlightened, obedient, and of course, sober and industrious peasantry under his control, must counterbalance every niggardly and parsimonious consideration arising from the mere saving of a few pounds. It is only by such a profitable outlay of his capital that the Planter can hope to see the times of that patriarchal dominion when the bondsman and the master shall possess a unity of interests fostered by the recollection of mutual benefits, and hallowed by the common enjoyment of one religious faith.—Nor are the owners of Plantations, as possessing the greater share of responsibility, the only persons who are concerned in this matter. Every individual in the community, whether he be rich or poor, white or brown, Churchman or Sectarian, is more or less deeply obligated to aid and assist in the dissemination of those lights with which the present generation have been so peculiarly blessed by the Almighty. The Institution of which we are now speaking, and all others whose object is to make mankind wiser and better than they are, have our hearty good wishes for their prosperity and extension, and the tender of our humble services whenever they are required.

It appears by an extract from an American paper, inserted in the *Grenada Gazette*, that two of the officers of the Privateer which was cut out of St. Bartholomew, in the month of December last, by the United States' ship Erie, had made a statement of all the transactions; from which we learn that the Privateer was regularly commissioned by the Buenos Ayrean Government, and owned exclusively by persons residing in that state, and that these officers, being in possession of the necessary proofs, were on their way to Washington to lay the subject before the proper authorities.

The Court of King's Bench resumed its sittings on Thursday last, when the following cases were disposed of:—*John E. Orde*, for an Assault and Battery on *Mary Phillips*, 5l. fine and 2 months' imprisonment.—*William Fairclough*, for an Assault and Battery on *John Davis*, 25l. fine.—*Mary Warner*, for an Assault and Battery on a slave, 1 months' imprisonment.

THEATRE.

Mr. HART, "the celebrated Fire-eater," and M. A., exhibited his Feats of Legerdemain, &c., last night, for the first time in this Island. We were unable to attend the performance of this *hot-headed* gentleman, and are therefore ignorant of any thing upon the subject; but we are to presume that he fulfilled his engagements with the public to the extent of his ability. It appears that there was *warm* work without as well as within the Theatre, and *tricks* without number; for we are informed by an eye-witness (who is moreover a constable), that the conduct of the rabble assembled in front of the building, was so violent as to put the lives of persons in the house in imminent danger, from the dreadful missiles which were continually hurled at every part of the Theatre where they were likely to make a breach. Our informant's hat not only received a triangular cut (evidently from a broken bottle), but he was himself collared at one of the doors, and but for his superior strength would have been severely handled. Several other persons were more or less bruised, and Mr. Hart was personally assaulted by some fellows who wanted to make an entrance; he has, however, applied to the sitting Magistrate for protection, and the Police are to be ordered to attend on future occasions.

The next night of Performance is fixed for Thursday the 19th, when Mr. H. intends to make a brilliant display of his art, "such as has never been previously exhibited here,"—the particulars of which will be seen in the bills of the day.—The prices of Tickets will be reduced.

(From the Barbados Globe.)

We copy the following *compliment* to the House of Assembly of Jamaica, from a London paper called "*The Age*," of the 18th of January:—

"The wiseacres who compose the Parliament of Jamaica, will not, it seems, be dictated to by us. Our measures shall not be their measures, nor our law their law. This may be very proper in their own opinions, but the people of England think differently; and many a person asks, Who are these Solons? We can answer you, gentle readers. The respectable body is composed of briefless barristers, clientless solicitors, brainless petti-foggers, broken merchants, scheming quakers, and a tail of indescribables. Then what are we to do with such a collection?' would naturally be the question following. Conciliate them, the Whig-liberal would say—let them go on in their own way and legislate for themselves; every man has a right to act, think, and speak for himself, says the political economist;—whip them all at the cart's tail, says the true Tory—that is, the lover of his country—whip them soundly. We coincide in the sentiments of the latter gentleman; and until some measure of the kind is resorted to, the dignity of Great Britain is prostrate under a local government, which it would shame us to allude more particularly to."

Such is the language held out—such is the manner of treating the colonies recommended by a journal in the interest of the Ministry, and the *most determined* advocate of the Duke of Wellington—happily for us, the same sentiments do not prevail with the noble Premier; and we feel confident that his Grace will never adopt such a system pregnant with the greatest danger to the best interests of the empire.

In another number of the same journal, we observe the following paragraph, under the head of "British Charities:"—

"Surely it will not be considered obtrusive in

us to direct public attention to the advertisements which have appeared in most of the newspapers soliciting contributions for our own houseless poor. The committee state in their public announcements that upwards of five thousand houseless poor were relieved last year; and what is the subscription raised to support them against the inclemency of a rigorous winter? Two hundred and seventy-six pounds!!"

This is the condition of our free white brethren at home, who are neglected by their affluent fellow-subjects, to seek out objects of charity in these distant climes! For shame!—is such the conduct of a *real* philanthropist? Never!

JAMAICA.

IMPORTANT.—The following information may be relied on:

"Our Correspondent in Spain (who possesses accurate means of obtaining official intelligence) states, that 4000 troops are to be added to 6000, now in Cuba. This army is to proceed to Mexico, under the command of General Vivas (the present Governor-General of Cuba), as Pacificator, with a proposition to carry into effect the treaty of Igualez, negociated some time since between Iturbide and O'Donohue. The Infante Francisco de Paula is to proceed to Cuba, and wait at the Havanna the result; and, if favourable, he will take the command in Mexico.

"So sanguine are the Royalists of success, that heavy bets have been taken, that ere long the flag of Spain will again wave on San Juan de Ulloa.

"Mexico is at present in a distracted state; there is no security for property nor life."

Royal Gazette.

It is conjectured in the political circles of Kingston and Spanish-Town, that Lord Belmore will not, on his arrival, call the Legislature together immediately; but, under existing differences, await fresh instructions from Government on these important subjects.—*Ibid.*

We are authorized to state, from good authority, that Sir John Keane only intends going home for the benefit of his health, and then to return to this Island (to resume his command), where he has passed so many days among its social and kind inhabitants.—*Ibid.*

NASSAU (N. P.) Dec. 24.

From Havanna, by a late arrival, we have accounts of the activity of his Majesty's vessels in these seas, in looking after the Spanish slave-vessels bound to Cuba, many of whom, notwithstanding the vigilance of the squadrons, manage to escape and effect a safe landing. His Majesty's ship Grasshopper lately captured one of these vessels off Martinique, with upwards of one hundred slaves on board, which was carried to Havanna, and given over to the Mixed Commission there. The Skipjack, Lieut. Pulling, a few weeks ago, fell in with one of these, in sight of the Moro light, to which chase was immediately given, but the Spaniards succeeded in running her on shore before the Skipjack could be brought alongside, and landed all the slaves, except one poor fellow who was sick forward. Previous to being boarded, the slave vessel blew up abaft, these desperadoes, no doubt, having left a train to the magazine, in the hope of destroying their pursuers. It is said this slaver's books and papers were found on board, which we hope may be the case, and enable Lieut. Pulling to receive the reward of his exertions in this service. We also learn that Lieut Pulling had some time since destroyed a piratical vessel at Cape Corrientes.

We stated yesterday, that the Grasshopper, Capt. Crawford, had captured another slave vessel. The following extract of a letter gives some particulars;—

"Havannah, 8th Dec. 1828.

"Yesterday the British sloop-of-war Grasshopper brought in the Spanish Guineaman El Firma, with *four hundred and eighty-three slaves*, captured off Dominique. By the treaty with England these slaves must be farmed to masters for five years, and then (for bonds [illegible] emancipated. All, therefore, who are not by fraud continued in bondage, become a part of the most dangerous population of this Island; and they are really more wretched themselves, and more hurtful to the Spaniards, than if they were placed in absolute slavery. This is, therefore, a most mistaken *humanity*. if it were intended so, on the part of the British Government. The Tuscan brig L'Euricheta arrived yesterday from Barcelona with 143 fine troops. The Spanish brig Amalia and cargo were given up to the captors without trial, at Key West, on the 4th instant, and will be sold immediately. No claim was put in by the Spaniards. The other prizes will doubtless share the same fate."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.

The following resolutions of the Royal College of Physicians, in reference to the late unexampled atrocities, were unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the College, held in their Hall on Wednesday. They are drawn up, as we knew they would be, with equal good feeling, judgment, and discretion; and they point to the only means by which the recurrence of such enormities as those which have recently transpired can, in future, be prevented:—

I. That the Royal College, taking into consideration the recent disclosure of crimes, which have so justly excited the horror and indignation of all classes of the community, think it due to their own character and that of the profession (although no one of their number has ever been in the smallest degree connected with the perpetrators of those crimes) to express their deep and sincere regret that the Anatomical Instruction, which they conscientiously believe to be an essential part of the education of Physicians and Surgeons, should ever have furnished a temptation to such unexampled atrocities.

II. That the College have some consolation in thinking, that many members of the profession, and this body in particular, have on a former occasion distinctly and strongly stated to the public, and to the Legislature, their sense of the evils which they knew to be connected with the teaching of Anatomy in this country.

III. That it is not for the sake of the advancement of any speculative Science, but with a direct view to the practical relief of human suffering, that the College consider Anatomical Instruction to be of essential importance to Society; and that it was with this view solely, that they concurred with other members of the profession, in recommending to the attention of the Legislature measures which they think would be effectual for providing the means of that instruction, without injury to the feelings of individuals; without the necessity of the purchase of bodies from any private persons whatsoever; and therefore without the possibility of encouragement to any sort of crime.

IV. That the College trust that these suggestions will now meet with the serious attention of the Government and of the Legislature; and, in the mean time, can only farther express their anxious wish to give any assistance which may be in their power, for the prevention or detection of any such iniquities as those which have lately been exposed.

Lastly. That the College direct their Council to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department; another to the Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart. Lord Advocate for Scotland; and a third to Henry Warburton, Esq., late Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on Anatomical Instruction.

We find the subjoined very interesting literary information in a late London journal:—"In the course of next month will appear at Paris in three volumes, octavo, a complete translation from the Spanish, by Messrs. Chalumau de Verneuil and de la Roquette, of the Narrative of the Four Voyages undertaken by Christopher Columbus, for the discovery of the New World, 1492 to 1503, lately published for the first time by Don Ferdinand de Navarette, Director of the Hydrographical Depot at Madrid, and of the Royal Academy of History. This translation has the advantage of being revised by Navarette himself, and will be accompanied with notes by the translators, and by Messrs. Abel-Remust, Bolbi, Baron Cuvier, Labouderie, Letronne, De Rossel, Saint Martin, Walkender, and others. It will be embellished with two portraits of Columbus, his coat of arms, a *fac simile* of one of his letters, and two maps.—Whatever interest the recently published life of Columbus by Washington Irving may present, that work in no degree supersedes the present, in which we find Columbus himself and his principal companions giving the history of their voyages with remarkable candour; we are here made participators of their emotions, and in a certain degree the companions of their dangers as well as their triumphs. These narratives are accompanied by official documents of the highest interest. The translation of the other early Spanish voyages will follow their publication in the original."

American paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF St. JOHN.

ARRIVED,

Mar. 11, Sch. Poetess, Bouch, Trinidad; flour, butter, soap, and candles.
14, Sloop Erin-go-bragh, Wilson, St. Bart's; corn, p. p. lumber, staves and shingles.
Sch. Castor, Locke, Berbice to Halifax, lost her main mast in the gulph of Floriday.
Sch. Elizabeth, Burke, St. Bart's; corn, corn meal, and lumber.
Sch. Aletta, Adams, St. Thomas; corn, corn meal, and staves.
16, Sch. John & Mary, Robinson, St. Bart's; corn, p. p. lumber, and staves.

SAILED,

Mar. 11, Ship Grace, Davis, Liverpool.
13, M. B. Francis Freeling, Webb, leeward.
14, Brig Star, Rea, Dublin.
16, Brig Jane & Martha, Christie, N. Scotia.

MARRIED,

At Grenada, on the 16th February, Lieutenant J. F. Lonsdale, of the 27th Regt. of Foot, to Miss Margaret Lenagan, formerly of Trinidad.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, the Rev. Samuel Hawkes, Fellow and Junior Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge. This gentleman arrived in this Island a short time since, having visited the West Indies for the restoration of his health.

On Thursday, Susanna Ann, eldest daughter of Edward Corbett, Esq.

At Bath, on the 21st January, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Grace Ottley, relict of the late Thomas Ottley, Esq., and sister of the Hon. Edward Byam, many years President of His Majesty's Council in this Island.

JOSEPH E. PHILP will be obliged to those who are indebted to him to come forward and pay their respective Accounts, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of his suing for them in the approaching Courts.

He has for sale,—A valuable detached Patent Lever SILVER WATCH, stopped and seconds, and jewelled all through.—Also, several good second-hand WATCHES, which will be sold very reasonable, and warranted to purchasers.

Clocks and Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. *March* 17, 1829.

AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be sold at Captain FAIRCLOUGH's Wharf, the following articles saved from the Wreck of the Bark *Lincourt*:—

2 [illegible]0 gallon SIMMERING COPPERS,
1 [illegible]ge IRON STOCK'D ANCHOR,
2 [illegible]kins BUTTER, and
2 [illegible]MPOSITION BRACES.

HUGH THOMPSON & CO.
Agents.

March 17, 1829.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, if not previously disposed of, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Store of the Subscribers,

A HOUSE with a Hall and two Chambers, and a valuable Piece of LAND, (42 feet by 25) situated at the Point, butted and bounded as follows:—To the North by Bishopgate Street, South by lands of James Thibou, East by lands of Kitty Beck, and West by Wapping Lane.

Title indisputable—Terms and further particulars will be made known on application to the Subscribers.

—ALSO—

A valuable Lot of LAND, in Tanner-street, containing by estimation 25 feet by 80.

JOHN PAGE & CO.

March 17, 1829.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY the 26th instant, will be sold on Buckley's Estate,—

52 Head of CATTLE,
A Flock of SHEEP, and
HORSES, fit for saddle or draft.

And immediately afterwards, if not previously disposed of—

The following SLAVES, viz.:

Kitty, a good Field-Negress,
Henry, a Boy fit for weeding-gang,
Mary, a Washer, and her three Children,
Nat, *Flora*, and *Phillis*—all healthy.

Terms—Cash, or Rum and Sugar at Cash price.

The Stock can be seen any day previous to the sale

JOHN PAGE & CO.

March 17, 1829.

POSTPONED SALE.

THE Sale of FURNITURE, &c. &c., belonging to ROBERT GRANT, Esquire, is postponed until SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN PAGE & CO.

March 17, 1829.

CAPT. MORTON begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the Gentlemen Shippers to London, that the Ship JAMAICA is nearly full, and that he intends to sail about the 25th instant.

He therefore particularly requests those Gentlemen who have kindly favored him with their aid in loading the Ship (to whom he returns his most grateful thanks), to forward their Bills of Entry and Certificates at their earliest convenience, so that he may not meet with any hindrance to his clearing at the Custom-House.

March 17, 1829.

THE Subscriber returns his best thanks to the friends of Mess'rs JEFFERSONS for their prompt assistance in loading the Brig LADY SHAWSTEWART, and requests they will forward Bills of Entry and Certificates, to prevent any detention in clearing her at the Custom-House on the 20th instant.

ROBERT BRIGGS.

March 17, 1829.

THE Ship WEST-INDIAN, having commenced loading, requests the favor of the Gentlemen who have kindly promised him assistance with their Sugars, to forward them at their earliest convenience, to enable him to complete the loading of the above Ship by the 25th of April.

St. John's, March 17, 1829.

FOR LONDON,

Warranted to sail on or before the 1st May,

THE Brig MARGARET, burthen 160 Tons, JONATHAN LANGLEY Master, has undergone a regular survey, a certificate of which, under oath, has been obtained, and will be transmitted to Lloyd's.

This Vessel will commence loading during the week, having considerable part of her Cargo engaged.—Sugar and Molasses will be taken in at 4s. per cwt. and Rum at 4½d. per gallon.

Captain LANGLEY may be seen at the Compting Houses of J. JONES & Co., or DARRELL & Co., and will be obliged to Gentlemen Shippers to London for their early assistance.

St. John's, March 17, 1829.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, That from Tuesday the 17th to Monday the 23rd instant, both days included, the half-bitt Loaf is to weigh

SEVEN OUNCES and a HALF,

the dog or three half-penny Loaf

TWO OUNCES and a HALF,

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT;

and all other Loaves in proportion.

THOMAS LANE, *Secretary, &c.*

Court-House, March 17, 1829.

ANTIGUA REPOSITORY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Sale of Fancy Articles will take place at the Court-House, on FRIDAY the 27th instant; and all who purpose to give their aid to the Charitable objects of this Institution, are requested to send their contributions to Government House on the day previous.

It has been a subject of regret to the Committee, that the attendance of the Fancy Sale has hitherto been so limited; and in order that it may be understood that it is open, without any restriction, to the Public, as well as to furnish an addition to the funds of the Institution, it has been determined to adopt the payment of one shilling Sterling at the door, as the only qualification for admission.—It is hoped that the above arrangement will obviate any objection which may hitherto have existed in the mind of any person to attend.

March 17, 1829.

R. B. ELDRIDGE

Is now landing ex Schooner John and Mary, from St. Bart's,—

ONE Thousand Bushels of *New* CORN, and Red Oak STAVES.

On hand of recent importations,—

Cod and Pickled Fish—Pork—Tobacco—Pitch and White Pine and Spruce Plank, Boards, and Deals—Pine and Cypress Shingles—Lamp Oil and Spirits of Turpentine.

March 17, 1829.

The Subscribers are receiving from the Schooner Harmony,

A CHOICE Cargo of 22 inch Cypress SHINGLES, and
P. P. SCANTLING,

And per Robert Grant,
50 M. Wallaba SHINGLES.

They have on hand,
Very superior W. P. Boards and Plank,
R. O. Staves,
Corn and Pease,
Butter in whole and half firkins,
Coffee (of a very superior quality) in bbls.,
Pork in half barrels,
Copper Ladles and Skimmers,
Sperm Oil,
Bar Iron, &c.

The above will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce at cash price, payable immediately.

JACOB D. WALTER & CO.

March 17, 1829.

Just imported, and for sale by the Subscribers,—

FRESH Philadelphia CORN MEAL in puncheons and barrels,
140 Bushels CORN,
WHITE PINE LUMBER of good quailty,
RED OAK STAVES, and
CYPRESS SHINGLES.

ON HAND,
Best Double-rose Cork Butter,
Irish and Quebec Pork,
Irish Beef in tierces.
Hogsheads of Earthenware,
White Lead and Paint Oil,
Iron Hoops and Nails assorted.

JOHN JONES & CO.

March 17, 1829.

WINES FOR SALE.

TWELVE hhds Superior CLARET,
First Quality CLARET in bottles,
Fine Old MALMSEY, TINTA, SERCIAL, PORT, &c. and
Various Articles of FURNITURE, &c.

JOHN PAGE & CO.

March 17, 1829.

JAMIESON & RAMSAY

Offer for sale, the following articles, which (having been received on consignment) will be sold extremely cheap for Cash—or to approved customers on short credit,—

ROSE Butter in firkins—Candles and Soap in [illegible] Prints, and printed Muslins—figured Cambrics'—Children's Shoes—Ladie's Black and Coloured Denmark Satin Boots.

And on hand,

Canvas—Blue and Grey Negro Clothing—Osnaburgs,—Ox Tongues in kegs of one dozen,—Prime Mess Pork in whole and half barrels—*Barclay, Perkins & Co.* Double Brown Stout in hhds.,—Cognac Brandy of superior quality—Dominica Coffee—Nails assorted—Bar and Rod Iron.

March 17, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons to whom the late WM. CRAWFORD, died indebted, are requested to render their Accounts, duly attested, to the Subscriber. JOHN CRAWFORD.

St. John's, March 17, 1829.

FOR SALE,

THAT airy and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with its extensive Lot of LAND, in Spring-Gardens, the property of the Estate of the late Mrs. MARY HALLORAN.

For further particulars [illegible] St. Mary's street. *March* 3, 1829.

NOTICE.—ALL Persons having any claims or demands against the late Mr. CHARLES ESTE, are requested to render the same (attested) to Mr. NATHANIEL HILL, and those indebted to him are called upon to make early payments.

I Beg to acquaint the Public, that the valuable Pasture Estate called "Dicky Hill," offered for sale in the Antigua paper of the 17th instant, cannot be sold without the consent of all parties concerned, it being an entailed property.

HUGH CHALMERS.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

An Eastern Apologue by Mr. Hogg.

And Sadac said unto Ismael, the son of Berar, "Wherein consists thy great happiness? Of all the men I ever beheld thou seemest to me to have the least cause of rejoicing, since thou hast lost a limb, an eye, and a hand, and moreover thou art poor, and hast none of the enjoyments of life."

And Ismael said, "O my prince, it is because thou hast not learned to discern wherein the enjoyments of life consist. Thou hast not learned, like thy servant, to be pleased with mankind as they are, and with events as they occur; and when evil befalleth thee to be thankful that it is not worse.—When I lost one of my limbs, fighting in the camp of thy father, I thanked Allah that I had not lost them both. When I lost an eye fighting in my own cause, I conquered my inveterate enemy, and rejoicing said, I shall see clearer with the eye that is left. And when I lost an arm, fighting under thee in the great battle of Ballara, in which the pride of Persia sunk before our might, the men who bound up my wound said unto me, Ismael, thou art sorely wounded and lame besides; retire thou into the tent. But I refused, and said, I have one hand left, and with it will I fight for my prince until I fall, or the battle be gained. We conquered, and I rejoiced. I know of no man who has more reason to be thankful to God and our prophet than poor Ismael, the son of Berar."

"I cannot for my life perceive wherein it consists," said Sadac, "unless it be in deprivations, which are contrary in their nature to happiness.—Tell me the chief enjoyments of thy heart!"

And Ismael said "The highest enjoyment of which my frail name is capable, has been in the endearments of one beloved object—in the society of Abra, my beloved wife, my only spouse, and the darling of my heart. She has proved to me the light of my soul, my crown of rejoicing, my stay and comfort in affliction, and the affectionate sharer of all my joys and sorrows. Ismael, the son of Berar, has had no earthly felicity that can be compared with the love and society of that beautiful, blessed and divine creature."

And Sadac marvelled exceedingly, and he said, "I have thirty and six wives, and seventy and two concubines, the most beautiful women in the world. They are all pure and without blemish; arrayed in the silken gauze of Cashmere, covered over with jewels and perfumes, and all ready to bestow their smiles and favours on the son of Azur; yet instead of being my chief joy, from them proceed my greatest earthly plagues and torment. O! Ismail, bring thy Abra before me, that I may look upon that beauty which is sufficient to confer such happiness upon the possessor."

And Ismael said, "Should thou covet and take her from me, thy servant's chief happiness in this world would be extinct."

But Sadac swore unto him, that though he admired her ever so much, yet would he not deprive him of what he held so dear. "For I have sufficient of female beauty already," added he, "which when thou seest thou shalt acknowledge." And he led the lame Ismael away to the apartments of his women, and caused every one of them, amounting to more than a hundred, to pass by before him, and to unveil themselves. They were all beautiful as roses, for they were from beyond the river, and fair of complexion. And Sadac said, "Thou seest how lovely they are; wouldst thou not exchange thy Abra for any of these?"

And Ishmael answered and said, "No, prince; I would not exchange my Abra for any of these, nor for all, beautiful though they are, which I deny not, though thou shouldst add the wealth of Cathema to boot.

And Sadac marvelled greatly, and said, "O Ismael let me see this wonder of my dominions, whose beauty, single and alone, can ravish and delight a man, and render him completely happy from year to year," And Ismael did as his prince and ruler commanded, and he brought his wife, and she stood before Sadac the son of Azur. And Sadac said, "Is this thy wife, even thy beloved Abra?"

And Ismael said, "it is."

And Sadac lost all power, and fell from his seat down on the floor of his pavilion; but it was not with love for the wife of Ismael, but with laughter at the style of her beauty. For the woman was old and homely in the extreme, with a broad brown face, and gray eyes of a heavy and mild lustre.—And the servants of Sadac tried to lift him up and to set him on his seat, but they could not, for he had no power either to rise or support himself thereon; and they said one to another, "What shall we do for Sadac, the son of Azur, our lord?"

And Sadac laughed seven days and seven nights at the beauty of Abra, the wife of Ismael.

And it came to pass after these days, that he called Ismael unto him, and said, "O Ismael, son of Berar, how hast thou mocked me by asserting thy happiness with thy Abra, in derision of all the beauty in my harem, collected from the great river Euphrates even to the borders of Media, for my pleasure and happiness, which all that beauty has yet failed to produce!"

And Ismael said, "Far be it from me to mock my prince, or to tell him any word that is not down-right truth. I agree with him, that without beauty there can be no happiness, with woman; but of female beauty there are many kinds and degrees; as many as in the whole range of nature besides. There is one beauty of the flower of the field, another of the storms of heaven, and another of the sun shining in all his glory and and strength. So in woman there is one beauty of the skin, and another of the soul; but the one is as superior to the other, as the sun shining in his glory and strength is to the short-lived and fading flowers of the valley. *** Thou, O Sadac, seekest only for selfish gratification, deeming that there happines is to be found. How certain the event that thou wert to be disappointed! So shall all those be who expect to find true happiness in the pleasure of sense and the vanities of time. But I have sought and found a union of souls that began in youth, has strengthened with age, and will continue to improve and brighten for ever and ever."

And Sadac went home into his house heavy and concerned, and said unto himself, "I would instantly go in search of that union of souls if I wist what it was."—*Forget-me-not for* 1829.

FOR SALE,

A Remarkably fine DARK-BAY HORSE, rising six years old, 15 hands and 1 inch high, perfectly sound, and free from vice or blemish, steady in harness, and would make an undeniable Carriage Horse. Price, £120 cash.—Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

March 10, 1829.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Subscribers begs to inform all persons whose Notes of Hand or Acceptances they now hold, and which became due on the 1st instant, that it will be indispensably necessary, in order that they may meet their own engagements, to place such of those Accounts as are not settled previous to the 31st instant, in the hands of Counsel for recovery. As it would be extremely unpleasant to them to be compelled to resort to such measures, they hope this intimation of their positive determination will induce *all* parties concerned to relieve them from so disagreeable an alternative by an early settlement.

JOHN PAGE & CO.

Who take this opportunity of informing those persons against whom they have long standing Accounts, for which repeated applications have been made without effect, that they will enter Actions and Complaints for the same, indiscriminately. To others who are indebted they will feel obliged by their early payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of their giving credit.

March 10, 1829.

COMMISSARIAT—ANTIGUA, Ridge, 21st January, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have received instructions from the Deputy Commissary-General at Head-Quarters, to make known that I have the particulars and condition of an Advertisement, which has been published at Barbados, for the supply of

FRESH SUPERFINE FLOUR,

the growth of any country, of unquestionable quality, for the use of His Majesty's Troops throughout this Command, deliverable free of duty, and warranted to keep good for three months after delivery.

The Deputy Commissary-General will receive Sealed Tenders, in original, at Barbados, on TUESDAY the 31st March next, on or before eleven o'clock A. M.

The Tenders to be marked on the envelope "*Tender for Flour*," and to state the prices *sterling* in figures and in words at length, *per barrel of* 196 *lbs. neat weight.* Each Tender to be accompanied by a letter from two responsible persons, who will bind themselves in a sum not exceeding one-third of the value of the Flour, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The casks containing the Flour are to be considered the property of the Crown, and no remuneration will be made for them.

Copies of the Advertisement published at Barbados, and any information required, may be had at the Commissariat-Office on the Ridge.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Assist. Comm. Gen.

COMMISSARIAT—ANTIGUA, Ridge, 21st January, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have received copies of an Advertisement which has been published at Barbados by the Deputy Commissary General, for CONTRACTS for ARMY SUPPLIES, viz.:—

RICE,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
COCOA,
COFFEE, and
FUEL WOOD, per cord.

} per quantity of 100lbs.

Sealed Tenders, in original, on THURSDAY the 25th June, 1829, until eleven o'clock A. M., at Barbados.

All King's duties (if any) upon the importation of the articles (except the tonnage duty, which is levied on the Vessel, and not on the Cargo,) shall be remitted to the Contractor, at the period of such importation.

The Cocoa and Coffee to be free from dust, and the nuts to be whole, and, together with the Rice and Sugar, to be surveyed by a Board of Officers, agreeably to the usage of the Command, before the same shall be received into the charge of the Commissariat.

The tare on Rice, Cocoa, and Coffee, to be 12 per cent. if delivered in casks, and 2 per cent. in bags—on Sugar, 12 per cent.

The Fuel Wood to be of the best quality, subject to like inspection, the Tender to express the rate per cord, and to be delivered free of expense into the Commissariat Fuel-yard.

The Tenders to be marked on the envelope "*Tender for Army Supplies*," the prices to be stated in figures and in words at length in *sterling money*, and to be accompanied (each) by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the party tendering for the due performance of the Contract,—if at Barbados, in the penal sum of £300 Army Sterling for each of the articles of Rice, Sugar, Cocoa, and Fuel; and £150 Army Sterling for the Coffee, and if at an Out-Station in half the above-mentioned sums.

No conditional Tenders for the whole or none will be admitted.

Copies of the Advertisement published at Head-Quarters may be had in this Office, and any additional information which may be required.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Assist. Comm. Gen.

AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE.

On SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be sold at the Dwelling-House of Robert Grant, Esq.—

ALL his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CHINA, CUT-GLASS, &c., all of which is modern, and of the best description.

Terms of Sale,—All purchases under £30, Cash immediately; on all sums over that amount a credit of twelve months—Notes, with approved Security, will be required.

March 10, 1829.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE Subscriber requests all those who stand indebted to the late firm of JOHN M'KIE & Co. to come forward with payments immediately; as it is his determination to put all outstanding Accounts into the hands of his Counsel for recovery; and unless proper arrangements are made, Actions and Complaints will be entered indiscriminately on the first Entering Days.

The severe loss his late Partner has met with from the fire in Demerara, renders such measures absolutely necessary.

JOHN M'KIE.

March 10, 1829.

FOR LONDON,

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends, that the ANTÆUS is now over the Bar with 300 Hogsheads of Sugar on board.

He respectfully solicits those parties who have kindly promised their assistance, to forward Shipments, to enable him to sail on the 1st April.

THOMAS PEARSON.

March 10, 1829.

The Subscriber is now receiving, and offers for sale cheap for immediate pay,—

MEAL,—Navy Bread—Crackers—Herrings—Alewives—Mackarel—Cod and Scale Fish—Rice—Butter,—White Pine and Spruce Lumber—Red Oak and Ash Staves, and Cedar Shingles.

Also, on hand of recent importations,

Oats, Roman Cement, Red and Yellow Ochre, Nails assorted, Bar and Bolt Iron, Sheet Lead, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN A. WOOD.

March 10, 1829.

ALBERT F. FAVEY & CO.

BEG leave to notify to their friends and the Public in general, that in consequence of its being their intention in a few months to close the Copartnership as at present existing, they will sell off their remaining stock of Goods *for Cash only*, at prices barely averaging first cost.

N. B.—They would also entreat those who stand indebted to them, to come forward as soon possible with the amount of their respective Accounts,

March 3, 1829.

THE Subscriber offers his new CUTTER for sale,—finding her to be too valuable a Vessel for the Droghing trade. She was launched at Fowey in Cornwall, about two months ago, is built of the best materials, copper-fastened and coppered, carries 30 Hogsheads, and of smaller packages it is supposed she would turn out a Cargo of near 60 Tons. The same sum she cost is expected for her, either in Money down, or Bond with interest.

WILLIAM B. WOLSELEY.

March 3, 1829.

IT is requested that all Accounts against the Estates of the late Hon. JOHN GRAY, and the Estate of WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., may be delivered at the Store of Mr. ATHILL, St. John's.

March 3, 1829.

GILES S. MUSSON & CO.

Office of the Post-Office,—

CORN Meal in puncheons and barrels, Corn, Canada Pork in whole and half-barrels, Oats, White Pine and Spruce Lumber, Cypress and Laying Shingles, Pitch Pine Boards, Plank, and Scantling, London White Lead and Black Paint, Paint Oil, Lamp ditto, Bright Varnish, Rosin and Pitch, Alewives and Mackarel, Cod Fish in small packages, Nails assorted, Oars and Oar Rafters, Copper Bolt Rod and Nails, Iron Nails assorted, Hardwood Posts, Castile Soap, Spirits of Turpentine, Double and Single Bushed and Common Blocks assorted, large and Hand Pumps, one thousand gallons old and improved Rum, Trinidad Coffee in barrels, Iron Hoops, Bricks, &c. &c.

Now landing from Sch. Nelson,—

Fall Mackarel, Herrings, Sounds and Tongues, Red Herrings in boxes, Cod Fish in ditto, Clear and Merchantable White Pine Boards, Ash Staves, Handspikes, Prime Beef and Pork in barrels, half-barrels, and kits, Butter and Lard in jars.

March 3, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Island early this year, begs to inform those indebted to him, that all Accounts due him which are not paid or satisfactorily arranged prior to the 25th April next, will (without respect to persons,) be placed in the hands of HUGH EDWARDS, Esq., for recovery.—No application need be made to himself after that period.

BENJAMIN PITT.

Parham, February 27, 1829.

The Business hitherto carried on by him will, (after the 1st proximo,) be continued by BENJ. PITT & Co.

☞ *NOTICE.*

FRANCIS & WILLIAM JONES, who composed the Firm of FRANS. & WM. JONES & Co., beg leave to state, that that Partnership terminated on the 28th ultimo, and that in future the business will be conducted under the Firm of F. & W. JONES & W. COBB.—The former will feel obliged for early payments, and those to whom they might be indebted are requested to render their Accounts for settlement.

March 3, 1829.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber being resolved on bringing his individual Accounts to an immediate close, begs to intimate to all indebted to him, that he will have recourse to the most prompt measures which the Law affords for the effecting that purpose.—Fourteen months having now elapsed since he ceased to transact business by himself, he deems it unnecessary to make any apology for adopting this measure.

March 3, 1829. HUGH THOMPSON.

☞ *NOTICE.*

GEORGE NELSON & CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they have, from the 1st of this month, charged all their Work at the lowest Cash prices, instead of the long prices, as formerly, having reason to believe it will give more satisfaction to their customers. They embrace this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support experienced, and assures those who may favor them with employment, that their orders shall be faithfully and punctually attended to.

March 3, 1829.

REMOVAL OF RESIDENCE.

ROBERT ORR & CO. respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and the Public generally, that they have removed to the Store formerly occupied by Mess'rs J. M'KIE & Co., in Market-street, where they have on hand, a large and very general assortment of Dry Goods, Wines, Brown Stout, Pale Ale, Provisions, Hard-ware, Paints and Oil, Copper, Glassware, Gun Powder, Hyson and Black Teas, Refined Sugar, &c. &c. &c., which they will sell very cheap, and on favorable terms.

March 3, 1829.

TO BE LET,

THE PREMISES in Ratcliff-street, late under rent to ROBERT ORR & Co. The Store in front has a dwelling place above, Brick Stores annexed to an enclosed Yard, having a Cistern and fire-proof Kitchen, Chaise House and Stable adjoining, with a Well.—Apply to

WALTER COX.

March 3, 1829.

THE Subscribers request all persons who have any demands against the late JOHN JACOB WALTER, to render their Accounts, made up to the 31st January, properly attested, for payment.

JACOB D. WALTER,
PETER P. WALTER,
Acting Executors.

March 3, 1829.

JOHN ATHILL

Is now landing from Sch. Nelson,—

CLEAR and Merchantable White Pine Boards, Ash Staves, Handspikes, Prime Beef and Pork in barrels, half-barrels and kits, Butter and Lard in jars, Fall Mackarel, Herrings, Sounds and Tongues, Red Herrings in boxes, Cod Fish in ditto.

March 3, 1829.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE the Subscribers, Merchants and others of this Island, taking into consideration the great loss and inconvenience attending the present high value at which the CAROLUS UNPILLARED QUARTERS pass current, and that it would be for the general benefit of the Mercantile interests in this, and add to the encouragement of commerce as well as to the facility [illegible] the said Money be reduced to the same value as it is current at in other British as well as Foreign Colonies,—Have resolved—That from and after the 1st of April, the said CAROLUS, NAPOLEON and FERDINAND UNPILLARED QUARTERS, shall be received by us for Goods sold, and in Payment of Accounts, at the rate of FIVE to the SPANISH DOLLAR and paid away in like proportion.

Playfair, Jamieson & Co.	William H. Shapland,
William Macfarlane & Co.	Alexander Hunter,
Walter Macfarlane & Co.	James Macfarlane,
Peter Campbell,	William Morrin & Co.
John M'Kie,	William C. Brooks,
William Roy,	M. Burke,
M. Lowry,	Robert Hornell,
Coltart, Hornell & Co.	Jamieson & Ramsay—per George Ramsay,
John Harvie,	Robert Orr & Co.
James Boyd,	William Jamieson & Co.
William Clough,	William Boyd Jr.,
William Boyd,	Williamson & Co.
Robert M'Donald—for Samuel Nelson,	John Pool.
Albert F. Favey & Co.	

February 27, 1829.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber would be ungrateful were he not publicly to acknowledge the attention received from his friends in the Auction Business, and solicits a continuance of the same as long as he continues to give satisfaction. Having obtained a License to sell Wines and Malt Liquors, in wood or bottles, either at public or private sale, at his Store or otherwise, he informs those who may be disposed to supply him with such Articles, that every consideration will be made with respect to his Commission, should the sale be extensive.

COLEMAN H. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

March 3, 1829.